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Operation REDWING

PACIFIC PROVING GROUNDS

May–July 1956

Project 4.1

CHORIORETINAL BURNS

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OPERATION REDWING—PROJECT 4.1

CHORIORETINAL BURNS

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FOREWORD

This report presents the preliminary results of one of the projects participating in the military-effect programs of Operation Redwing. Overall information about this and the other military-effect projects can be obtained from WT–1344, the "Summary Report of the Commander, Task Unit 3." This technical summary includes: (1) tables listing each detonation with its yield, type, environment, meteorological conditions, etc.; (2) maps showing shot locations; (3) discussions of results by programs; (4) summaries of objectives, procedures, results, etc., for all projects; and (5) a listing of project reports for the military-effect programs.

ABSTRACT

Project 4.1 of Operation Redwing was a sequal to the study of chorioretinal burns during Operation Upshot-Knothole in 1953, in which nuclear devices in the range of 20 kt produced burns in the eyes of rabbits at distances of 2 to 42.5 statute miles from ground zero. Additionally four cases of accidental burns were produced at distances of 2 to 10 miles.

The Redwing study, ~~reported herein,~~ was designed to furnish supplemental information on the requirements for protection against retinal burns utilizing both rabbits and monkeys as experimental animals. Chorioretinal burns were produced by various segments of the thermal pulse. This was accomplished by two series of time-fractionating shutters. The first group, the early-closing shutters, were open at time zero and closed at increasing intervals of time. The second series, the delayed-opening shutters, were closed at time zero and subsequently opened for preselected time increments during the flash. The feasibility of protection by fixed-density optical filters was explored. Two types of developmental protective electronic shutters were field tested.

Results at yields of 15.9 kt and 340 kt demonstrated that the blink reflex does not protect against chorioretinal burns. Average blink reflex time (BRT) for rabbits was essentially the same on both shots: 362 and 382 msec at 340 and 15.9 kt, respectively. In contrast, the average BRT for monkeys at 160 msec for 14.9 kt nearly doubled to 293 msec for 340 kt. The 15.9-kt shot caused retinal lesions at 8.1 statute miles. The device of intermediate yield, 340 kt, produced burns at 7.5 miles but not as far as 14.4 miles. Additional information is needed in order to determine the limiting parameters for retinal burning over the entire range of weapon yield.

In the case of the 15.9-kt device, no burns were produced by the first pulse alone, which terminated at 13.1 msec. Retinal burns were not sustained until the interval of 0 to 67.5 msec was reached, after which the incidence was about 65 percent. The failure to produce injury by exposures of less than the initial 67.5 msec of the detonation discounts the contribution of the first pulse to burn production under the experimental conditions.

Four of thirteen exposures during the first pulse of the 340-kt device produced retinal burns, not including one case of shutter failure. Both explosions produced a number of burns during the second pulse. Of the rabbits protected only by their natural blink reflex, about 80 percent received burns at 8.1 miles from the 15.9-kt device and at 7.5 miles from the 340-kt device. In the comparable group of monkeys, 75 and 100 percent received chorioretinal burns from the smaller and larger devices, respectively. In both rabbits and monkeys, the 340-kt device at 7.5 miles produced lesions approaching one human optical disk diameter — about four times greater in diameter than those caused by exposure to the smaller device at about the same distance (8.1 miles). Evidence obtained on early closing shutters indicated that a dosage of about 20 to 30 mg cal/cm^2 at the cornea will produce burns during the initial 70 to 100 msec of the nuclear explosion.

Burns were not obtained from weapons of multimegaton yield at distances of 12.9 and 21.6 miles. Actually, the total thermal yield received at these distances was on the order of 1,800 mg cal/cm^2 and 1,000 mg cal/cm^2, respectively, which was ample for retinal burning. Although not conclusive, it appears that the low irradiance during the first 300 msec of the blast failed to deliver energy sufficient for burning before blinking oc-

curred, but possibly was enough to cause blinking that could provide protection during the remainder of the blast. Animals exposed at 10.7 miles from the 4.7-kt detonation did not receive burns. A contributing factor undoubtedly was attenuation by severe rain squalls at the time of detonation.

The optical filters tested at near-threshold distances prevented retinal burns. At intermediate distances, filters reduced the incidence and severity of the lesions. The results obtained on protective shutters were inconclusive with respect to protection against retinal burns; however, information was obtained invaluable to the future development of this equipment.

Loss of animals from sun stroke or heat prostration during the afternoon of D−1 threatened to be a problem, particularly where repeated shot postponement occurred after the animals were placed in the exposure racks. There was also some indication that light reflected to the unexposed eye may have caused blinking before certain of the shutters opened. Recommendations include provision for a trailer type of exposure facility, light-tight and airconditioned.

PREFACE

The authors desire to express appreciation to: William C. Plum, U.S. Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory, for technical advice and much of the thermal data used in planning and preparing this report; Joseph Mahoney, Project 8.3, U.S. Army Chemical Center, for the loan of calorimeters used in measuring thermal yields at exposure sites during participation in Shots Mohawk and Navajo; and to Captains Wayne E. Gulley and Robert D. Metcalf, USAF, MSC, Wright Air Development Center, for technical advice and assistance in preparation and use of optical filters and electronically controlled shutters.

The authors also wish to acknowledge the assistance of the personnel of the School of Aviation Medicine, USAF, who participated in all phases of the testing program. Special credit is due to Captain Milford D. Harris, USAF, VC, for supervision of animal shipment and care of the Eniwetok Proving Ground; Everett O. Richey and Henry M. Borella, for assistance in maintenance and operation of electronic equipment; Lieutenants Stanley Brois and Sanford Sigoloff, for technical and logistic assistance; A/1C Robert La Fontaine, for retinal photographic coverage; and S/Sgt Ronald Hannaford and A/2C Gerard Hefner, for assistance in animal care and maintenance and operation of exposure equipment.

CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

Chapter 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of this project was to obtain information on the requirements for protection of the eyes against chorioretinal burns [1] from nuclear detonations of various yields.

Corollary technical objectives were to: (1) determine whether blink reflexes will prevent chorioretinal burns; (2) ascertain which portions of the time-intensity pulse can produce thermal injury to the retina and choroid of the eye; (3) determine the time required for blink reflex (BRT) in rabbits and monkeys exposed to the extreme light intensity of the nuclear detonation; (4) explore the feasibility of ocular protection by means of fixed-density optical filters or combinations of filters; and (5) test, under field conditions, protective shutter devices that are in the developmental state and are designed to close much more rapidly than the BRT.

1.2 MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE OF CHORIORETINAL BURNS

Because of the nature of nuclear warfare, personnel cannot always be aware of the time and location of detonation. In less time than it takes to blink the eye, personnel without protection can sustain permanent and serious ocular damage. Of paramount concern is that retinal burns can be sustained at distances greatly exceeding the limits for other prompt and significant biological effects.

1.3 BACKGROUND

For more than 90 years, medical literature has documented cases of retinal damage caused by eye exposure to radiant energy from the sun. By far, the majority of these cases were seen in persons watching eclipses of the sun without eye protection; hence, the common term for such lesions became "eclipse blindness." More recently the same type of lesion has been produced by exposure to nuclear detonations.

During Operation Upshot-Knothole (1953) chorioretinal burns were produced in the eyes of rabbits at distances between 2 and 42.5 miles (Reference 1). Four cases of accidental

[1] The problem of flashblindness (Reference 1) also arises from exposure to the burst and may be experienced at visible light intensities approaching the threshold of chorioretinal burning. Although in some respects it would have been desirable to have included flashblindness within the scope of the present investigation, the requirements for using relatively large numbers of human subjects exposed under rigidly controlled conditions has restricted this endeavor at the present state of knowledge to the Nevada Test Site.

burns were produced in humans at 2 to 10 miles from ground zero. Permanent scotomata (blind areas) have resulted in these individuals. These lesions, as well as those of eclipse blindness, are produced by the same spectral components of mainly visible and some infrared. There is, however, a marked difference in the rate at which injury is produced.

Eclipse blindness is sustained through a contracted pupil, which markedly limits the quantity of radiation energy admitted into the eye during any interval of exposure. Because the rate of energy delivery is low and there is loss of heat by conduction, eclipse blindness is produced by protracted periods of exposure. An appreciable portion of energy from the nuclear detonation, however, can be delivered almost instantaneously. The result is to produce burns in a fraction of the time required to blink the eye. Moreover, such exposures might well be to a widely dilated pupil of the eye at night. In the same interval of time, a wide-open pupil admits approximately 50 times the energy passed by a contracted one. Among other factors, such as weapon yield, the lack of retinal burns during Hiroshima incident was attributed to the detonation in bright sunlight when the pupils of the eyes of the observers were constricted to small size (References 2 and 3).

1.4 THEORY

1.4.1 Concentration Effects. In viewing the nuclear fireball, the energy received by the retina is proportional to the relative opening of the eye (pupillary diameter divided by the focal length), the irradiance, $(cal/cm^2)/sec$, at the cornea, and the duration of the exposure. About 20 percent of the incident energy is absorbed by the ocular media between the cornea and the retina (Reference 4). Despite absorption by ocular media, the transmitted energy is concentrated by the optical system to form a relatively small image, which results in a net increase in irradiance of the retina. For example, using sunlight as an energy source, it was found in rabbits that 30 msec of exposure to an irradiance of 476 $(mg\ cal/cm^2)/sec$ at the cornea produced a minimal retinal lesion of 1 mm in diameter (Reference 5). The radiant dosage at the cornea was 14.3 mg cal/cm^2. Considering a pupil of 5 mm in diameter and about 80 percent energy transmission through the eye, it is apparent that the retinal dosage was greater by a factor of 20 — about 280 mg cal/cm^2 under these conditions.

Energy incident upon the retina is further concentrated by its absorption to the greatest extent by the monocellular layer of pigmented epithelium. Since this layer of the retina is only about 5 microns thick in the well pigmented eye, the instaneous absorption of thermal energy in such a small volume results in a comparatively high, localized temperature rise. Instances have been observed in which heating is sufficient to cause explosive retinal detachment, which appears to be due to steam formation between the retina and subjacent tissues. An analogy is found in the 4+ cutaneous burn produced by exposure to the nuclear flash (Reference 6). In the latter case the dry, ruptured blebs of epidermis are caused by the explosive production of steam between the epidermis and dermis of the skin.

1.4.2 Yield. The yield of a nuclear weapon or device determines the size of the fireball, which in turn governs the size of the image on the retina of the eye. The apparent radius of the fireball image is inversely proportional to the distance. Since the area of the image is a function of the square of its radius, the area of the image is therefore inversely proportional to the square of the distance from the fireball.

1.4.3 Distance. Ideally, radiant thermal energy from the fireball is transmitted to the retina at a rate that is also inversely proportional to the square of the distance. Since the decrease of irradiance with distance progresses at the same rate as the diminuation of image size, the net effect is to maintain a constant irradiance upon the image area of the retina. Under these conditions, the capability of the eye to resolve an image large enough to cause a significant burn appears to be the only limit to distance at which a retinal burn could be produced.

1.4.4 Transmission. Fortunately, from the perspective of biological hazard, atmospheric attenuation is an important factor in reducing irradiance. This is in addition to that caused by the inverse-square law with respect to distance. Atmospheric transmission in the hot, dry climate of the Nevada Test Site (NTS) ranges between 83 and 95 percent per mile in the range of 3,000 to 6,000 angstroms. Transmission of 80 to 85 percent transmission per mile usually is encountered at the Marshall Island area (Reference 7). The difference in transmission at the Eniwetok Proving Ground (EPG) is attributed to high humidity and salt spray from the reef formations. While a difference of 10 percent transmission per mile may seem small, a brief example demonstrates otherwise. At 100 percent transmission per mile, a weapon of 100 kt would produce 1 cal/cm^2 at 10 miles distance. At 90 percent transmission per mile the dose is reduced to 0.35 cal/cm^2; at 80 percent, to 0.12 cal/cm^2. Considered reciprocally, at 90 percent transmission per mile, 0.12 cal/cm^2 could be projected to 14 miles; or, at 100 percent transmission, to about 28 miles.

1.4.5 Irradiance and Dosage. The principal power pulse of the detonation is invariably preceded by a flash of much-smaller energy content, which terminates in 12 to 15 percent of the time required for the development of the maximum irradiance of the second pulse. Although the first pulse produces less than 1 percent of the total thermal yield of the weapon, it reaches a maximum in the first 10 msec of the explosion and, as a consequence, at short distances may play a significant role in flashblindness and chorioretinal burning (References 8 and 9).

The shape of the power pulse and, consequently, irradiance is an exponential function of time and is complex beyond the scope of this brief treatment. It is of interest, however, to examine the first 300 msec of the general thermal pulse of weapons in the range of interest of this project. The interval of 300 msec is taken here as an approximation of blink reflex time for rabbits viewing an intense flash of light.

It is observed in Table 1.1 for the 0-to-300-msec interval that the percent of total thermal yield decreases as weapon yield increases. The net thermal yield during this

TABLE 1.1 THERMAL YIELD DURING THE FIRST 300 MSEC OF NOMINAL, INTERMEDIATE, AND MEGATON ATOMIC DETONATIONS

Total Yield	Total Thermal Yield*	Increment of Total Thermal Yield Radiated During 0-300 msec†	
kt	kt	kt	pct
20	6.67	3.46	52
200	66.7	12.0	18
2,000	667	33.4	5

* Calculated at $\frac{1}{3}$ total yield.
† Calculated according to Section 2.3.4.

period, nevertheless, increases as weapon yield increases, but not nearly so grossly as suggested by the total yield ratio. For example, a hundredfold increase in weapon yield of 20 kt to 2,000 kt results in about a tenfold increase in the theoretical thermal output during the interval of concern.

It is apparent from the foregoing that the multimegaton weapon is able to radiate a harmful dosage to greater distances and, in this sense, is more dangerous in terms of chorioretinal burn production.

At isothermal yield distances, where the incident thermal energy is the same, the dosage received in the first 300 msec decreases as the weapon yield increases. The importance of this relationship at low incident thermal energy is illustrated by the following example calculated from the data of Table 1.1. Consider distances where the incident thermal energy at the exposure site is 500 mg cal/cm^2. During the first 300 msec, the 20-kt device produces about 52 percent of the total incident thermal energy at the exposure site, or 260 mg cal/cm^2, which is ample for chorioretinal burn production. The 2 Mt device for the same time interval produces less than 5 percent of its incident thermal energy at the exposure site, or less than 25 mg cal/cm^2. Allowing for reciprocity in the example cited in Section 1.4.1, this dosage is probably not sufficient to cause retinal damage; but of considerable importance, it may stimulate the blink reflex, thereby protecting the eye from the remainder of the flash, wherein higher irradiance is produced.

Chapter 2
PROCEDURE

2.1 SHOT PLANNING

Previous investigations on chorioretinal burns were accomplished b: exposure at distances from 2 to 42.5 miles from the kiloton-range nuclear devices of Operation Upshot-Knothole. Initial pretest plans for the present study, therefore, envisioned participation in two shots of multimegaton yields, Cherokee and Zuni, and a shot of about 20 kt, Erie. Shot participation considered for Eniwetok and Bikini Atolls is shown in Tables 2.1 and 2.2, respectively.

In order to obtain effects from a wider range of yields, the scope of the study subsequently was expanded to include participation during Shots Flathead, Lacrosse, Osage, and Mohawk. Exposure facilities were established at Site David (Station 410.01), Eniwetok Atoll, and at Site Nan (Station 411.01) Bikini Atoll, a range of 8.1 to 22.3 miles from the target areas.

Adequate results were not obtained from Shots Cherokee, Zuni, and Lacrosse. Considered in the light of this experience, Shots Osage and Flathead, with their comparatively small yields and great distances, were eliminated from the project schedule. Shot Navajo was selected for participation in lieu of these shots.

Because it now seemed possible that Shot Erie might not produce burns on Site David, simple exposure racks, without shutters but with filters, were constructed and placed on Sites Alvin, Van, Uriah, and Tom, successively closer to the shot location. It was not possible to move the exposure site at Site David forward at this time, because of the location and scheduling and intervening events. Although echeloning the exposure station in depth did not succeed in bracketing the threshold distance for burn production by Shot Erie, it did, however, produce an array of burns which otherwise would not have been possible.

In order to determine the probability of producing burns in the exposed animals on Site David during Shot Mohawk, the energy anticipated at this location was calculated for the first 300 msec of the flash from Shot Mohawk and was compared with that which had produced burns in the animals on Site David from Shot Erie during the same time increment. The results forecasted for a low yield of Shot Mohawk indicated that burns might not be sustained on Site David. Accordingly, the exposure facilities at that location were dismantled and reassembled on a flatbed trailer and subsequently moved to Site Yvonne (Station 77), where chorioretinal burns were subsequently sustained. The failure to obtain burns using the simple exposure racks at David sustained the decision to move to Yvonne for this event.

To assure adequate results from Shot Navajo, the main exposure facility at Site Nan was advanced to Site How (Station 411.02), about 5.5 miles closer to the location of the shot. In addition, a simple exposure rack with ten rabbits was placed at the 200-foot level of the photography tower (Station 70) on Nan.

2.2 OPERATIONAL PROCEDURE

2.2.1 Bikini Atoll. At about 1330 hours on D−1 for Shots Cherokee and Zuni, the animals were removed from the temporary housing facilities on Site Nan and transported by truck to the exposure facility, Station 411.01. The animals were placed in the exposure cages beginning about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour later. Shutter apertures were adjusted to individual eyes, and electrical connections were made with the shutter solenoids. Blue-box and

TABLE 2.1 SHOTS CONSIDERED FOR PARTICIPATION AT ENIWETOK ATOLL

Shot	Estimated Yield	Type	Distance from Exposure Site at David
	kt		statute mile
Osage *	1.5 to 2.1	Air drop	8.2
Erie	10 to 15	300-foot tower	8.1
Lacrosse	25 to 50	Surface	8.9
Mohawk	300 to 400	300-foot tower	.4
			Yvonne †
Mohawk	300 to 400	300-foot tower	7.5

* Subsequently eliminated from participation.
† Distance from exposure site at Yvonne.

shutter action was checked and rechecked several times. All instrumentation was left in the firing position before departure of personnel from the area.

At 1700 hours on the same day, personnel were evacuated by landing craft medium (LCM) to the USS Badoeng Strait (CVE 116) in the Bikini Lagoon. At about 0900 hours

TABLE 2.2 SHOTS CONSIDERED FOR PARTICIPATION AT BIKINI ATOLL

Shot	Estimated Yield	Type	Distance from Exposure Site at Nan
	Mt		statute mile
Flathead *	0.7	Barge	16.2
Zuni	1 to 3	Surface	12.8
Cherokee	4 to 5	Air drop	21.6
Navajo	6 to 8	Barge	16.1
			How †
Navajo	6 to 8	Barge	10.6

* Subsequently eliminated from participation.
† Distance from exposure site at How.

on D-day, personnel were transported to the exposure facility by helicopter (H−20). Recovery of the animals required 30 minutes from time of arrival of personnel at the site. The animals were then transported to the southeastern tip of the landing strip of Nan. Pickup at this location was by C-47 aircraft, which arrived at Site Fred (Eniwetok Atoll) about 80 minutes later.

The incoming aircraft was met by a project truck. Transportation to Site David was by LCM. The rabbits were subjected to ophthalmoscopic examination (Figure 2.1) and lesions were documented by fundus photography (Figure 2.2). Monkeys were checked similarity, but under general anaesthesia. A re-examination of the animals was accomplished the next day. The eyes with lesions were enucleated immediately after the animals were sacrificed. The globes were placed in formalin for preservation prior to shipment to the continental United States. Animals without lesions were held in reserve until near the end of the operation.

For Shot Navajo, the animals were transported to the exposure station on Site How by LCM and returned by helicopter to Nan for transhipment to David.

2.2.2 Eniwetok Atoll. Since the thermal energy received at Site David was below the threshold of cutaneous burning and other hazards, personnel were allowed to remain at

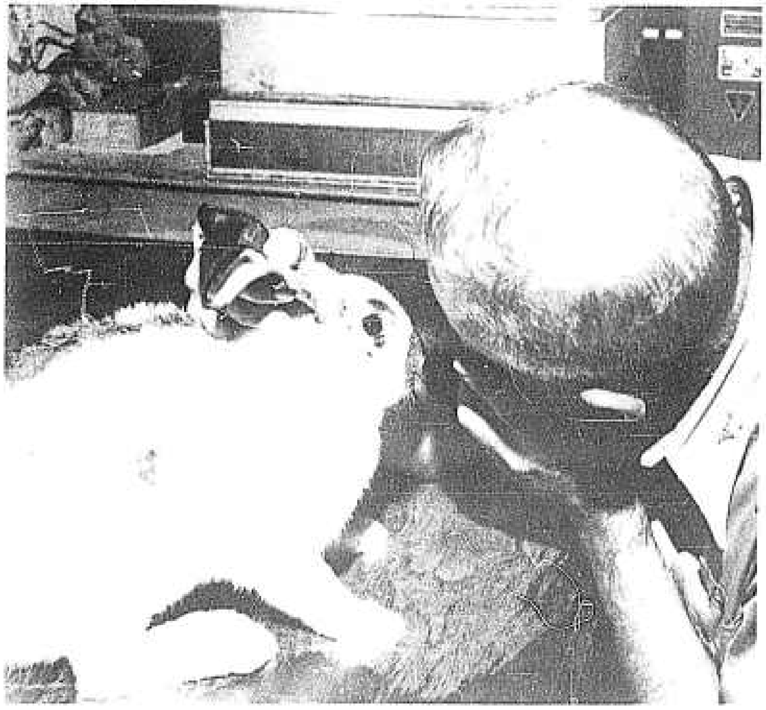


Figure 2.1 Ophthalmoscopic observation of chorioretinal lesions in the rabbit.

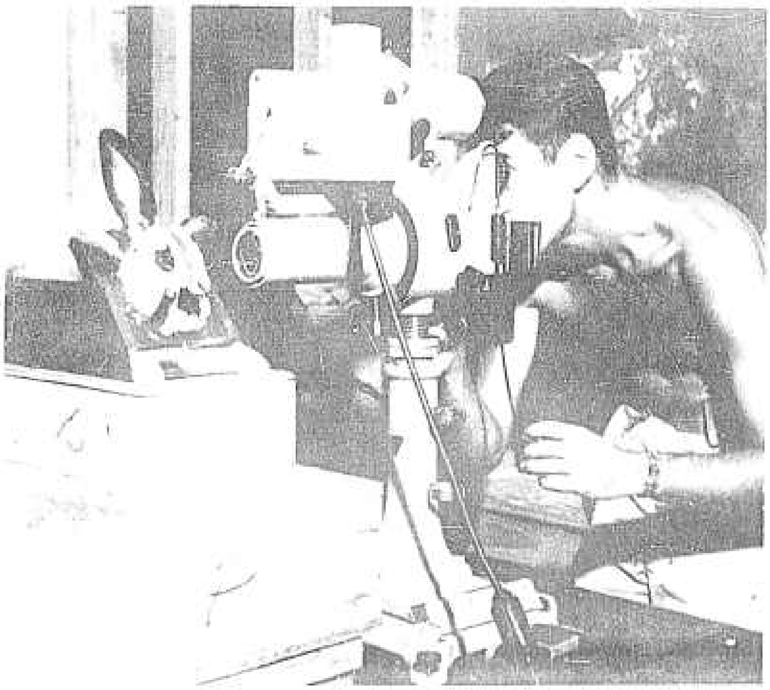


Figure 2.2 Fundus photography of the chorioretinal burns in the rabbit.

this site during shot time. Placement of animals was at night on D−1, in order to avoid undue exposure of animals to the afternoon sun. Project personnel using protective goggles viewed the shot at the side of the animal-exposure facility. The presence of project personnel at the site at shot time was particularly advantageous in one instance, when arcing of an electrical connection occurred at H−4 minutes. Rerouting of a circuit through an extension cord saved one tier of exposure shutters that would have been inoperative.

After the detonation, animals were recovered and transported by truck about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile

Figure 2.3 General view of maintenance facilities of Project 4.1, on Site David, Eniwetok Atoll. Tent in the left foreground housed up to 670 rabbits. Building at the right housed up to 48 monkeys, the shutter and electronic test and assembly laboratory, and a semi-darkened ocular examining room.

to the maintenance facility on David (Figure 2.3). Subsequent procedure was identical to that of the foregoing section.

Animals and temporary exposure racks used on Sites Tom, Uriah, Van, and Alvin, were transported thereto and returned to David by LCM. A DUKW was used for movement on and between the island chain between Tom and Alvin. Animals were placed in the temporary racks between 1300 to 1700 hours on D−1, the racks having been set up during the same hours on D−2. Recovery of animals was between H + 2 and H + 4 hours. Recovery of temporary racks was accomplished between 1300 and 1700 hours on D + 3.

2.3 INSTRUMENTATION

The instrumentation used in this operation is divided into two general groups according to purpose: (1) timing and shutter mechanisms for fractionating the light pulse timewise and (2) protective shutters and filters.

2.3.1 Pulse-Fractionating Shutters. The shutters used for fractionating the light pulse consisted of two types (Reference 10). One was a simple shutter which was cocked into an open position and was closed by an electrical impulse at the proper time. This device is referred to as an "early-opening shutter." The second type, a Kodak, Synchro Rapid 800, when triggered by an electrical impulse, opened, remained open a preselected inter-

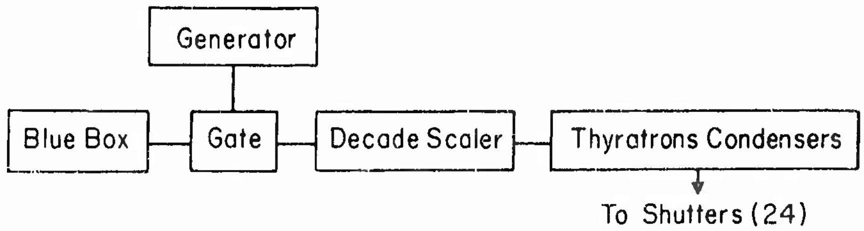


Figure 2.4 Box diagram for electronic timing of shutters.

val of time, then closed. This device is referred to as a "delayed-opening shutter." Time of shutter actuation for the various shutters is shown in the tabular data section of Chapter 3.

In order to have the shutter time accurate to 1 msec, the time base was established by the use of two crystal-controlled oscillators, with a frequency output of 1 kc ± 0.005 percent. Signals from the oscillator were fed into electronic gates, normally closed, but which were open by a pulse from Edgerton, Germeshausen, and Grier, Inc. (EG&G) blue boxes at the instant of detonation.

When the electronic gates were opened, 1-kc signals were fed into 2-decade scalers of special design. The scalers, when driven by the 1-kc signals, put out signals at predetermined millisecond intervals. Output from the scalers triggered a series of thyratrons, which discharged a series of condensers through the shutter solenoids, thus activating the shutters at the appropriate time.

The above systems, as shown in the box diagram (Figure 2.4), were carried in the duplicate system throughout to prevent loss of data in the event of any single system failure.

2.3.2 Protective Devices. Electromechanical Shutter. This device was developed by the Aero-Medical Laboratory, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, under contract with the Electronic Corporation of America. This shutter consists of parallel grid lines etched on two superimposed transparent plates, which can be displaced laterally in opposing directions. In the open position the grid lines are coincident, and the subject has a relatively clear forward field of view. The light transmission in the open position is approximately 38 percent. In the closed position the transparent plates, with their respective grids, are displaced out of coincidence sufficient to completely occlude all forward vision. The shutter mechanism, mounted on a standard rabbit-exposure cage, is triggered by the short rise of the leading edge of the light pulse striking a phototube. The signal produced by this tube is amplified and triggers a thyratron, which discharges a condenser to actuate the actual shutter mechanism. The time required for the shutter to close is on the order of 500 μsec. An additional small photodetector was located behind each shutter. The signal produced by this tube served to activate a recording device used to record the time required for the shutter to close. Six shutters of this type were tested.

Electrophysical Shutter. This protective device was developed by the USAF School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, under contract with Baird Associates. The shutter is based on an electrophysical phenomenon (Kerr cell). The reduction in light transmission is a result of polarization of crystals following a change in electrical potential. This shutter is activated by the light pulse striking a phototube. Closure time is on the order of 1 μsec. Four shutters of this type were tested.

Fixed-Density Optical Filters. This type of optical device is designed to transmit a preselected portion of the spectrum. The filters were mounted on the rabbit-

TABLE 2.3 DENSITY AND DESIGNATION OF FILTERS TESTED ON PROJECT 4.1

Density	Designation
2.0	Neutral
2.4	Neutral
3.8	Neutral
4.6	Neutral
9.2	Neutral
4	Green
4.6	Green
4.7	Green
5	Green
6	Green
7	Green
5.8	Cosmetan
Red and IR	Combination red transmitting and infrared absorbing
IR	Infrared absorbing

exposure cages with a specially designed aluminum filter holder. The several types of fixed-density filters used in this project with their respective densities and transmission factors are listed in Table 2.3.

2.3.3 Energy Measurements, Spectral. Initial planning on the requirements of this project envisioned the use of a spectroscope as an integral part of the animal-exposure facilities. This equipment was to furnish both qualitative and quantitative information on the spectrum of the flash as a function of time. This information was needed in order to extrapolate to other parameters of exposure which might be encountered in a variety of situations.

The inclusion of spectroscopic equipment would have more than quadrupled the cost of the project. Moreover, it appeared probable that the equipment could not be developed in time for the operation. A final consideration that led to the elimination of this equipment was reliable information that the desired measurements had been accomplished by a research group from the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory (NRL) and the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (LASL). Accordingly, spectral measurements were not accomplished by Project 4.1.

2.3.4 Thermal-Energy Measurements and Calculations. Thermal measurements were not made by this project, except during Shots Navajo and Mohawk. The instrumentation used for this purpose was obtained on loan from Project 8.3 (Chemical Warfare Laboratories). This instrumentation will be described separately in a report by that project. Information on irradiance, thermal dosage, and atmospheric transmissivity (wherever available) was obtained from Project 8.1 (U.S. Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory) and Project 5.7 (Wright Air Development Center).

Incident thermal energy at the various exposure sites was calculated from the expression:

$$Q = \frac{W\ 10^3}{D^2} \exp(-KD)$$

Where: Q = incident thermal energy in mg cal/cm^2

W = total yield in kilotons

D = slant distance in statute miles, and

K = 2.59×10^{10}k (fractional absorption/statute mile, where k = linear coefficient/cm).

Thermal energy dose at the cornea of the eye was calculated from Q, above, using Figure 17, "Capabilities of Atomic Weapons", TM 23-200; June 1955, Armed Forces Special Weapons, Washington, D.C., wherein percent of emitted thermal energy at any time, t, is shown graphically as a function of relative time, t/t_{2max}. In the calculations, BRT or the interval during which a given shutter was open, was substituted for time, t. Actual time to the second maximum, t_{2max}, was used in all cases.

2.3.5 Exposure Cages and Racks. The chief problem in the design of exposure cages was to immobilize each animal's head so that its attention could be directed toward the detonation. The salient features of the exposure cages are discernible in Figures 2.5 and 2.6. Exposure racks are shown in Figure 2.7.

2.3.6 Supporting Photography and Timing Signals. Motion-picture cameras were furnished and operated by EG&G. Included were two cameras operating at 500 to 600 frames/sec with 200 time markers per second. These were used to photograph the shutter array in order to furnish a record of the actual shutter movements. They were backed up by two gun-sight-aiming-point (GSAP) cameras operating at 64 frames/sec.

A third high-speed camera, supported by one GSAP camera, was used to photograph the sixteen animals in the blink-reflex array.

Evaluation of the films obtained from these six cameras gave actual times to the nearest 5 msec of shutter actions and blink reflexes.

Finally, EG&G furnished timing signals to operate an alarm bell and, for Shots Mohawk and Navajo, two calorimeters. The alarm bell was used to awaken the animals shortly before time zero and to orient their eyes in the direction of ground zero.

2.4 ANIMALS

A total of 650 pigmented rabbits of mixed breed, of both sexes and weighing about 5 to 7 pounds each, was obtained from an animal supplier in the vicinity of San Antonio, Texas. The rabbits were received in lots of about 150 each and were immediately checked for disease and physical condition that might render them poor risks under field conditions.

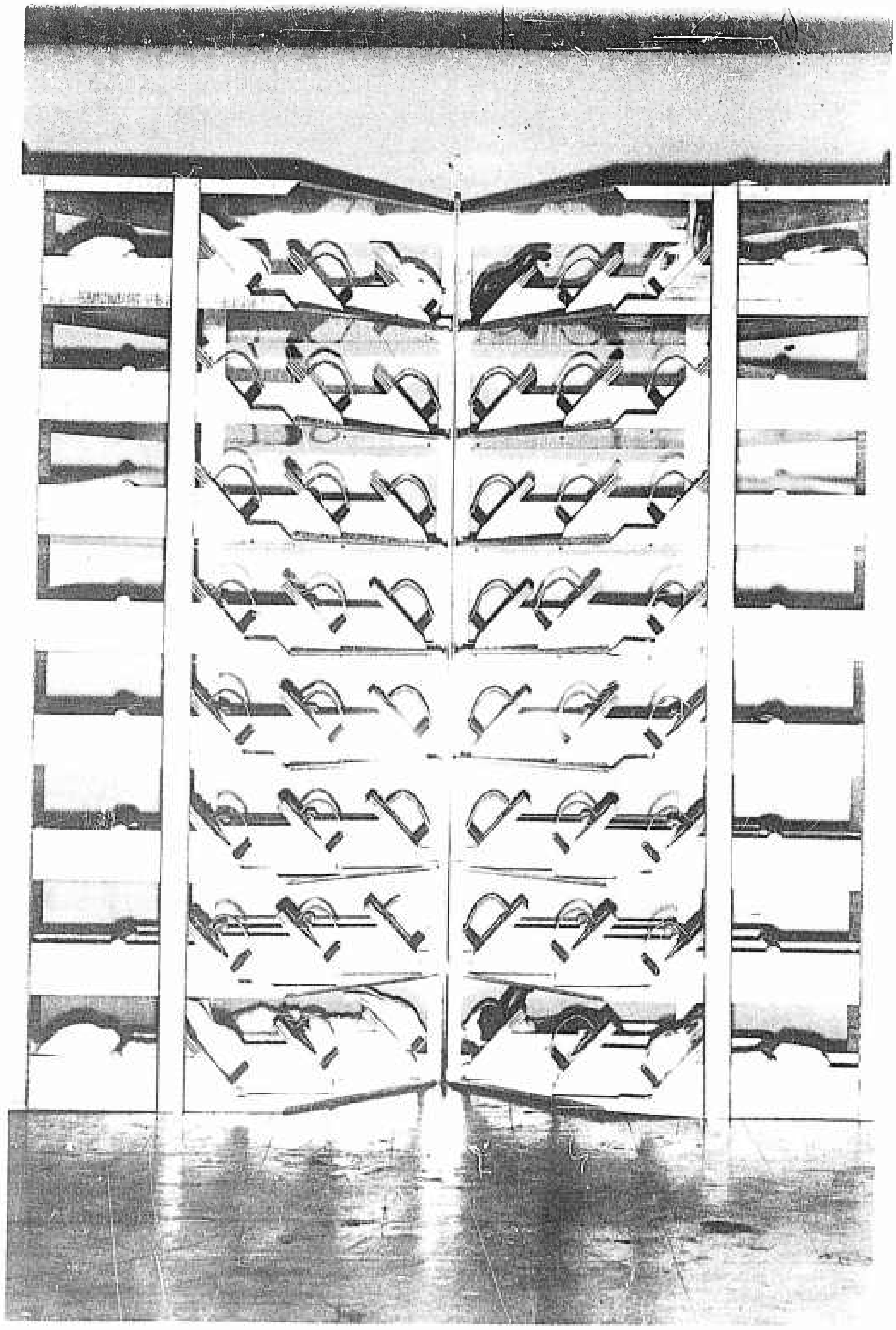


Figure 2.5 Exposure racks and cages for time-intensity studies (optical shutters not shown).

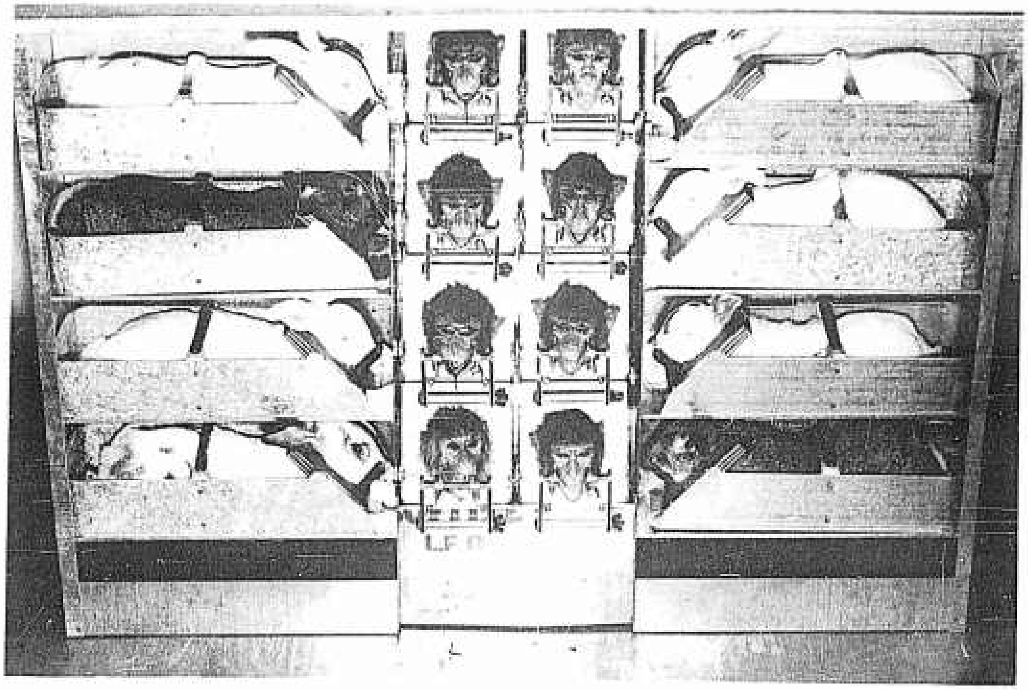


Figure 2.6 Exposure racks and cages for blink-reflex studies.

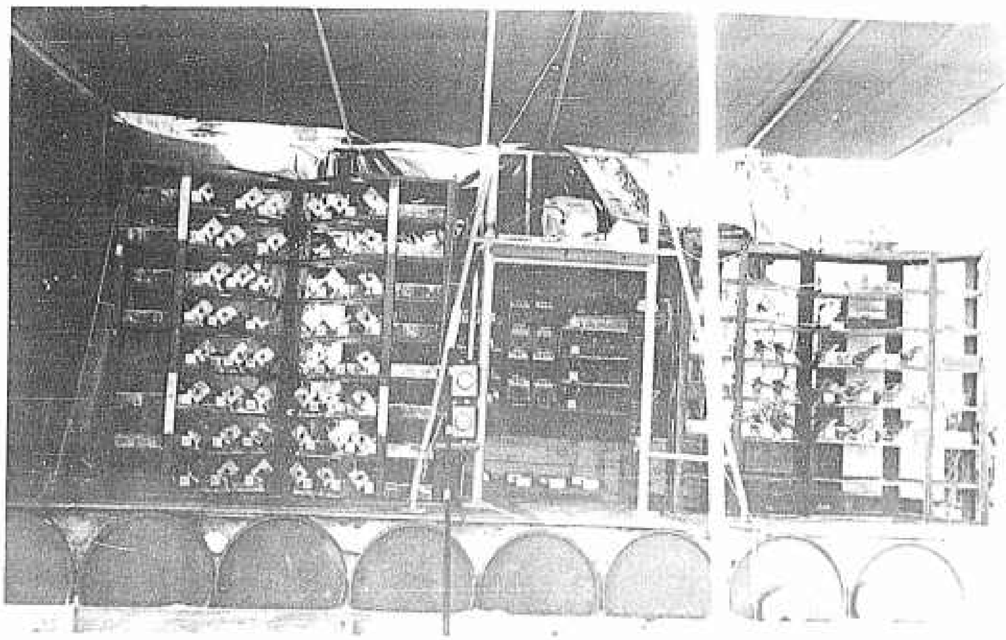


Figure 2.7 Principal exposure facility for Project 4.1 at Site David. The two tiers of exposure cages on the left are the pulse fractionating shutters described in Section 2.3.1. The center cages are for blink-reflex studies described in Section 3.1.2. The two tiers of cages to the right of center are protective shutters and filters. Electro-mechanical shutters are on the upper three cages in the last two tiers. Blue boxes are discernible to the left of center.

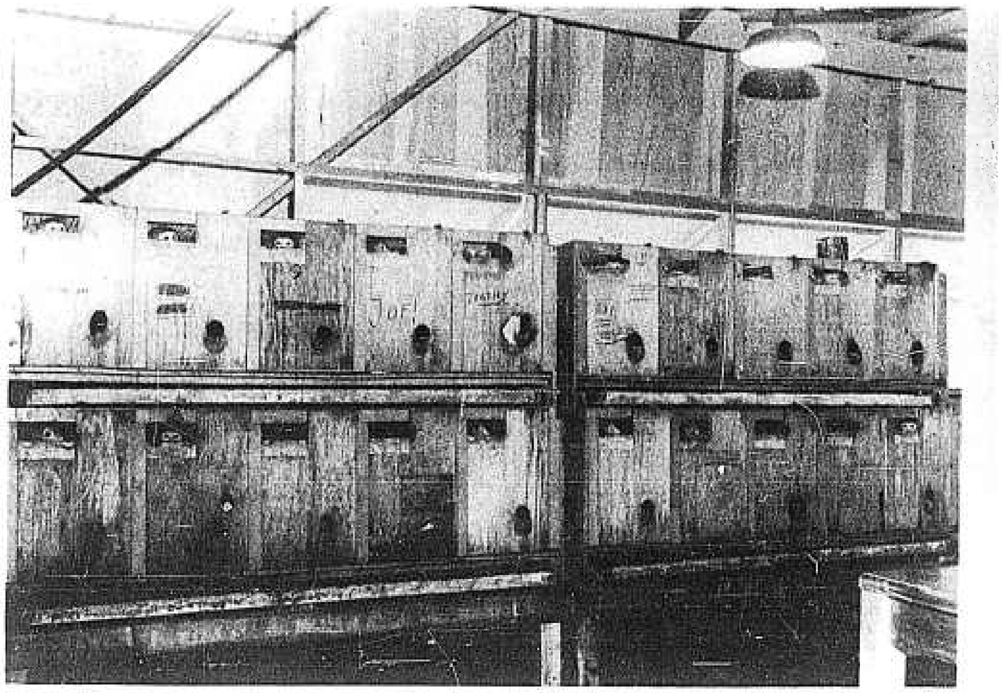


Figure 2.8 Interior view of monkey housing at Site David.

Figure 2.9 Rabbit housing on Site David.

Pathological ocular defects, particularly, were cause for rejection. Groups of ten rabbits were maintained in each of 65 cages designed for ease of transport to and housing in the EPG.

A total of forty male monkeys, Macaca Rhesus, was obtained from the primate colony at the School of Aviation Medicine. Hardy specimens about $3\frac{1}{2}$ years of age and weighing about 8 pounds were selected from the animals of the colony. As in the case of rabbits, pathological ocular abnormalities were cause for rejection. The monkeys were housed individually in multiple dwelling cages of five units each. Both the rabbit and monkey cages were designed for placement in tiers in order to occupy a minimum of floor space. Superficial details of the animal facilities required for this operation are discernible from Figures 2.8 and 2.9.

For several shots the exposure facility faced into the afternoon sun, which caused overheating of the animals after placement. Some losses noted in the results as "dead on recovery" were incurred in this manner. This problem was particularly serious during Shot Navajo, the last participation for Project 4.1. Placement and recovery of animals on three consecutive D−1 days resulted in the loss of 35 rabbits and 5 monkeys through heat prostration or heat exhaustion. On the final day animals were placed after 1800 hours. No loss was incurred. This problem of animal attrition due to heat can be eliminated in future studies of this type by incorporation of the exposure facilities in airconditioned trailers.

Chapter 3

RESULTS and DISCUSSION

Chorioretinal burns were sustained on two shots, Erie and Mohawk. Detailed results on these shots are found in Tables 3.2 through 3.10. No burns were sustained on four shots, Lacrosse, Cherokee, Zuni, and Navajo, apparently because of a low radiant dosage during the period of the blink reflex. Parameters of blink-reflex exposures for all six shots are summarized in Table 3.1. Blink-reflex exposures are those that were limited only by the blink-reflex response of the individual animal, in contrast to other exposure series (which were accomplished behind early-closing, delayed opening, and protective shutters).

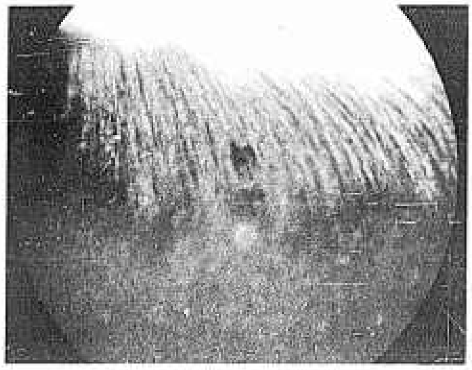
Chorioretinal burns were subjectively classified according to ophthalmoscopic appearance as mild, moderate, or severe. Lesion size was related to the human optic disk diameter (Figure 3.1).

3.1 SHOT ERIE (15.9 KT)

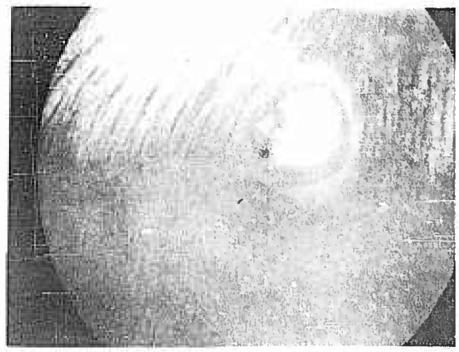
3.1.1 Thermal Measurements. No thermal measurements were accomplished. Calculated incident thermal energy (Section 2.3.4) at each exposure site is shown in Table 3.1.

3.1.2 Blink-Reflex Exposures. Chorioretinal burns were produced in 22 of 26 rabbits among the five exposure stations in this series (Table 3.2). Distances ranged between 2.9 and 8.1 miles. Lesion sizes ranged from about $\frac{1}{8}$ to 2 human optic disk diameters. Smaller (and apparently less-severe) lesions were encountered at increasing distances from the fireball, as theoretically predicted by the diminuation of image size and increasing atmospheric attenuation of thermal energy with distance. Four animals sustained double or dumbell-shaped burns (Figure 3.2), which were noted in earlier studies (Reference 1). This type of lesion is caused by movement of the eye during exposure to the flash. It has been estimated that the rabbit is susceptible to retinal burning at distances about 25 percent greater than those equally harmful to man (Reference 9). By analogy, the distance here of 8.1 statute miles extrapolates to 6.5 for man. Both burn size and the high incidence of burns (80 percent) at the farthest exposure site, David, indicates that burning could have been produced at somewhat greater distances under the conditions of this test.

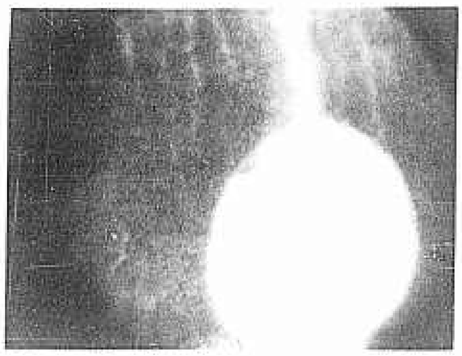
Eight of ten rabbits at David (Table 3.3) sustained burns on viewing the first 289 to 437 msec of the detonation. For these intervals, dosage at the cornea is calculated at 81 to 99 mg cal/cm^2 (Section 2.3.4). Average values are 93 mg cal/cm^2 at 382 msec. Limited data at 300 msec (Table 3.4) indicates that the actual thermal yield was about 25 percent less than that predicted by the calculations herein. Accordingly, the range of corneal dosage is probably more nearly 61 to 74 mg cal/cm^2, or an average of about 67 mg cal/cm^2. Double burns sustained by Rabbits D-90 and D-54 indicate that lesions could have been produced by less-severe parameters of exposure than are presented here. This observa-



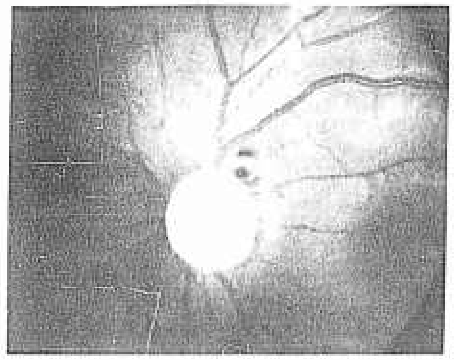
Mild. Approximately 1/8 disk diameter with little or no visible halo. Rabbit F-31



Moderate. Approximately 1 disk diameter with definite halo and slight hemorrhage. Rabbit E-53

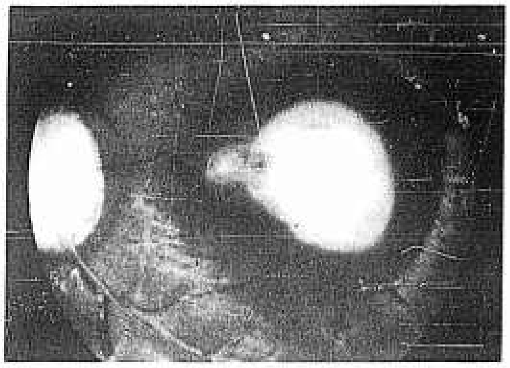


Severe. Approximately 2 disk diameters with wider edematous halo. Rabbit A-45



Normal. Human optic disk. Airman R

Figure 3.1 Since actual measurement of the burned area was neither feasible nor accurate, the burn size was stated in relation to the size of the human optic disk observed with the ophthalmoscope. All photographs, animal and human were taken using the same retinal camera under similar conditions of lighting and distance.



Double burn. Monkey 571

Double burn. Monkey 701

Double burn. Rabbit A-45

Figure 3.2 Movement of the eye as a reflex action adjusting fixation was stimulated by the fireball. This movement occurred before the blink reflex protected the retina. Double burns thus produced were not observed in animals behind staggered shutters.

tion supports the contention that retinal burns could have been produced in rabbits, and presumably man, at distances greater than 8.1 and 6.5 statute miles, respectively.

Six of eight monkeys received chorioretinal burns on viewing the first 109 to 312 msec of the burst from Shot Erie (Table 3.3). For these intervals, the calculated dose at the cornea ranges between 36 and 82 mg cal/cm^2. Average values are 51 mg cal/cm^2 at 160 msec. From compensation as in the preceding paragraph, it seems probable that the average value would be on the order of about 30 mg cal/cm^2.

The predominance of minimal lesions observed in this series suggests that 8.1 miles was near threshold for production of chorioretinal burns in the monkey under the condi-

TABLE 3.1 A SUMMARY OF PARAMETERS OF BLINK-REFLEX EXPOSURES FOR ALL SHOTS TESTED BY PROJECT 4.1

Times to second maximum are measured values. Total incident thermal energy and percent of total incident thermal energy available during BRT were calculated (Section 2.3.4) except where otherwise indicated. Final values of incident thermal energy during BRT were brought into congruence with limited data at 300 msec (Table 3.4) through reducing the calculated values for Erie, Lacrosse, and Mohawk by 0.25, 0.33, and 0.6, respectively. The BRT measured at Erie was assumed for Lacrosse; that measured at Mohawk was assumed for multimegaton shots. The percent of incident thermal energy radiated during BRT was calculated according to Section 1.2.3 except as otherwise noted.

Shot:	Erie					Lacrosse	Mohawk		Zuni	Cherokee	Navajo	
Exposure Site:	Tom	Uriah	Van	Alvin	David	David	David	Yvonne	Nan	Nan	Nan	How
Yield, W, kt	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	43.9	340	340	3,500	3,900	4,400	4,400
Distance of Exposure Site, d, statute mi	2.7	3.0	3.8	4.9	8.1	8.9	14.4	7.5	12.9	21.6	16.1	10.6
Incident Thermal Energy at the Exposure Site, Q, mg cal/cm^2	1,800 *	1,400 *	820 *	450 *	130 *	72 †	570 ‡	3,400 ‡	1,600-2,000 §	1,000 §	?	< 1,000
Time of t_2-max, msec	112	112	112	112	112	163	460	460	1,900	1,450	2,160	2,160
Range of BRT, msec	289-437	289-437	289-437	289 437	289 437	289-437	250-454	250-454	250-454	250-454	250-454	250-454
Increment of Incident Thermal Energy Radiated during BRT, pct	62-76	62-76	62-76	62-76	62-76	46-62	15-28	15-28	0.5-1.5§	1.0-1.7§	1.0-1.5	1.0-2.0
Incident Thermal Energy Available During BRT, mg cal/cm^2	830-1,100	680-830	380-450	230-260	60-70	20-30	20-50	150-320	20-30	10-20	?	<10-20
Exposure Series Blink Reflex	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
Early Closing Shutters	¶	¶	¶	¶	+	0	¶	+	0	0	¶	0
Delayed Closing Shutters	¶	¶	¶	¶	+	0	¶	+	0	0	¶	0
Filter	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0

* Transmission at 93 percent per statute mile.

† Transmission at 90 percent per statute mile. Calculated value reduced by two-thirds because ground shot.

‡ Refer to Section 3.2.1

§ NRDL

¶ No exposure

+ Burns

0 No burns

tions of the experiment. The average BRT for the monkey at 160 msec is a little less than half of the average of 382 msec required for the rabbit to blink his eye. Human BRT has been variously reported from 50 to 100 msec and apparently overlaps the range for the monkey. These and other factors strongly suggest that the monkey should be used for chorioretinal burn studies in the future.

3.1.3 Early-Closing Shutters. Retinal burns were sustained by 8 of 27 rabbits exposed behind early-closing shutters at 8.1 miles on Site David (Table 3.5). Rabbits behind four malfunctioning shutters were considered as "no exposures." Burns were not encountered

TABLE 3.2 BLINK-REFLEX EXPOSURES. SIZES OF CHORIORETINAL BURNS SUSTAINED BY RABBITS AT VARIOUS DISTANCES FROM SHOT ERIE (15.9 KT)

Subjects viewed the fireball from its initiation for a period limited only by the blink reflex of the individual animal. The BRT at David ranged between 289 and 437 msec, averaging 382 msec among those animals sustaining burns (Table 3.3). All lesions are single except where shown as double. Size of lesions shown as fraction or multiple of human optic disk diameters (d.d.).

Position Number	Burn Production, Location of Site, and Distance in Statute Miles				
	Tom, 2.9 mi.	Uriah, 3.0 mi.	Van, 3.8 mi.	Alvin, 4.9 mi.	David, 8.1 mi.
1	2 d.d., severe	1 d.d., moderate	1 d.d., moderate, hemorrhage	$\frac{1}{3}$ d.d., moderate	no burn
2	double; $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.d., severe; $\frac{3}{4}$ d.d., severe	double, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.d., moderate; $\frac{1}{2}$ d.d., moderate	$1\frac{1}{2}$ d.d., moderate, hemorrhage	1 d.d., moderate	$\frac{1}{8}$ d.d., mild
3	no burn	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.d., moderate	animal escaped	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.d., moderate, hemorrhage	$\frac{1}{4}$ d.d., mild
4	dead on recovery	dead on recovery	2 d.d., moderate, hemorrhage	$\frac{1}{8}$ d.d., mild	no burn
5	dead on recovery	dead on recovery	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.d., moderate	1 d.d.	double; $\frac{1}{8}$ d.d., mild; $\frac{1}{3}$ d.d., moderate
6	no exposure	no exposure	no exposure	no burn	double, $\frac{1}{8}$ d.d., mild; $\frac{1}{8}$ d.d., mild
7	no exposure	no exposure	no exposure	no exposure	$\frac{1}{4}$ d.d., mild
8	no exposure	no exposure	no exposure	no exposure	$\frac{1}{4}$ d.d., mild
9	no exposure	no exposure	no exposure	no exposure	$\frac{1}{3}$ d.d., moderate
10	no exposure	no exposure	no exposure	no exposure	$\frac{1}{3}$ d.d., moderate

in any of the first fourteen exposures in the range of 0 to 7.5 through 0 to 59 msec. It was thought earlier that two animals might have sustained burns during the interval of the first pulse, 0 to 13.1 msec. One, however, proved to have resulted from shutter failure; the other was a case of uncertain retinal pigmentation, noted frequently in the gray rabbit.

Burns were first encountered in the increment of 0 to 67.5 msec, which corresponds to a calculated thermal dosage of the cornea of about 21 mg cal/cm^2. Four, or possibly five, of eight rabbits received burns in the range of 0 to 67.5 through 0 to 107 msec. The time of the maximum of the second pulse occurred at 112 msec. Beyond this period, four of the remaining five exposures resulted in burns. The extremely low incidence of burning (one of fifteen) until reaching the rapidly ascending portion of the second pulse discounts the contribution of the first flash to burn production under the conditions of the experiment.

3.1.4 Delayed-Opening Shutters. Three chorioretinal burns were sustained from ten exposures in this series of rabbits (Table 3.6). Four shutter failures and two cases of photographic film failure were considered as "no exposures." None of the exposures included the maximum of the first flash, which terminated at 13.1 msec. The time of the maximum thermal flux was at 112 msec. One minimal burn was produced by 112.5 msec of exposure to about 38 mg cal/cm^2 on the ascending portion of the second pulse. Another minimum lesion was sustained by 103 msec of exposure to about 20 mg cal/cm^2 on the descending segment of the pulse. A third (and somewhat larger) lesion, $\frac{1}{2}$ optic disk diameter, included both ascending and descending portion of the curve of the second pulse.

3.1.5 Filter Studies. Burns produced behind filters on Sites Uriah and Van at 3.0 and 3.8 miles, respectively, were somewhat similar in appearance to blink-reflex lesions sustained on Site David at 8.1 miles distance from ground zero (Tables 3.2 and 3.7). From this similarity it is inferred that the filters reduced the thermal rate and yield incident at the cornea at Uriah and Van to a level comparable to that at David.

All filters and combinations of filters tested either reduced the severity of, or prevented, burning. However, no conclusions are possible concerning the relative burn production of various segments of the thermal spectrum.

3.2 SHOT MOHAWK (340 KT)

3.2.1 Thermal Measurements. An incident thermal energy at 3,500 mg cal/cm^2 was measured at the Site Yvonne exposure station by equipment on loan from Project 8.3. The reliability of the measurement is not known, but is in agreement with 3,400 mg cal/cm^2 calculated at a transmission of 93 percent/mile for 7.5 statute miles. At David, a distance of 14.4 miles, an incident thermal energy of 900 mg cal/cm^2 was measured by the same equipment. At 93 percent transmission/mile, the calculated value is 572 mg cal/cm^2. The disparity between measured and calculated values may be attributed to instrumentation operating at its lower limit of resolution.

3.2.2 Blink-Reflex Exposures. Chorioretinal burns were produced in six of eight rabbits and eight of eight monkeys at Site Yvonne (Table 3.8), a distance of 7.5 statute miles from the fireball. This extrapolates for man to about 5.1 miles (based on the difference in focal distances of rabbit and man). Among the rabbits, lesion size was about the same as the diameter of the human optic disk. Minor hemorrhaging was observed in only one instance. These lesions appeared comparable in size and severity to those which were encountered at 3 to 5 miles distance from Shot Erie (Tables 3.1 and 3.2). Blink reflex time as determined from photography ranged from 250 to 454 msec, with an average of 362 msec. Corresponding thermal dosage at the cornea calculated at 510 to 990 mg cal/cm^2, or an average of 767 mg cal/cm^2.

The correlation of the size of burns with the fireball diameter is found in a comparison of the BRT data from Shot Mohawk with that from Shot Erie. Large burns of 1-human-disk diameter were produced by exposure to Shot Mohawk at Site Yvonne (7.5 miles from 340 kt of yield at a transmission of 90 percent/mile). At essentially the same distance, much smaller lesions averaging only $\frac{1}{4}$ human disk diameter were produced at Site David by Shot Erie (8.1 miles from 15.9 kt at essentially the same transmission). At this distance, the small difference of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile has a negligible effect upon the size of the fireball upon the retina, although the greater dosage sustained at Site Yvonne would account for some difference in size.

Burns were not produced in eight rabbits at Site David by Shot Mohawk, a distance of 14.4 miles. Accordingly, it is estimated that burns would not have been produced in man at 11.5 miles, except where less atmospheric attenuation prevails. Note is made that this condition obtains at high altitudes.

Although burns were not produced at Site David by Shot Mohawk, a distance of 14.4 statute miles, the incident thermal energy available during the blink reflex time is calculated at 80 to 160 mg cal/cm^2. This range appears sufficient to cause injury compared

TABLE 3.3 BLINK-REFLEX EXPOSURES. CHORIORETINAL BURN PARAMETERS FOR RABBITS AND MONKEYS AT 8.1 STATUTE MILES FROM SHOT ERIE (15.9 KT)

Exposure site was located on David Island. No hemorrhaging was observed. Size of burns are shown as fractions of human optic disk diameter (d. d.). Total thermal energy incident at the site (130 mg cal/cm^2) and thermal doses at the cornea were calculated according to Section 2.3.4.

Animal Number	Period of Exposure (Blink Reflex Time)	Calculated Thermal Dose at the Cornea	Size of Burn and General Description
	msec	mg cal/cm^2	
Rabbits:			
D-50	0 to 289	81	1/8 d. d., mild
D-52	0 to 375	92	1/4 d. d., mild
D-55	0 to 375	92	1/4 d. d., mild
D-90	0 to 380	93	double; 2/3 d. d., moderate; 1/8 d. d., mild
D-54	0 to 437	99	double; 1/8 d. d., mild; 1/8 d. d., mild
D-56	0 to 437	99	1/4 d. d., mild
D-51*			no burn
D-49*			no burn
A-21†			1/3 d. d., moderate
A-26†			1/3 d. d., moderate
Average:	382	93	
Monkeys:			
569	0 to 109	36	1/4 d. d., bilateral, mild
545	0 to 125	42	no burn
735	0 to 125	42	minimal, bilateral, mild
524	0 to 140	46	no burn
606	0 to 156	49	minimal, right eye, mild
745	0 to 156	49	minimal, right eye, mild
707	0 to 203	61	minimal, right eye, mild
712	0 to 312	83	1/4 d. d., bilateral, mild
Average:	160	51	

* Unable to determine BRT from photography.

† On water tower, 25 feet above main exposure site.

with 60 to 70 mg cal/cm^2, which caused ample burning at David during Shot Erie (Table 3.1). Reference to data at 300 msec (Table 3.4) shows that the measured energy is about a third of that calculated for the same time interval. Accordingly, the incident thermal energy for Mohawk at David adjusts to about 25 to 50 mg cal/cm^2, which might explain the lack of burns at 14.4 miles.

Among the monkeys, both eyes were burned in eight of eight animals. Double burns were encountered in two instances (Figure 3.2). In one case, minor hemorrhaging in one eye and, in another instance, central hemorrhaging in both eyes were observed. Lesions ranged in size between $^1/_8$ and 1 optic-disk diameter with the preponderance on the order of $^1/_2$ to 1 disk diameter.

3.2.3 Early-Closing Shutters. Retinal burns were sustained by 7 of 26 rabbits exposed behind the early-closing shutters at Site Yvonne (Table 3.9). Six exposure failures were counted as "no exposure."

The time for the minimum following the first pulse was 57 msec. It is noted that four of thirteen rabbits received burns during this period. In fact, two animals sustained retinal damage as early as the first 15.6 to 31.1 msec of the flash.

All of the lesions from the first pulse were mild and small, ranging from pin point to about $^1/_3$ human disk diameter in size. Although four animals sustained burns prior to 57 msec, no other burns were produced behind shutters that closed from 60 to 250 msec after time zero, except in one case at 109 msec limit, wherein a small double burn occurred. This apparent inconsistency in the data is unexplained. Two exposures at 0 to 952 msec resulted in equivalent lesions of 1 optic-disk diameter.

3.2.4 Delayed-Opening Shutters. Three, or possibly four, of sixteen rabbits sustained burns in this series (Table 3.10). The interval of 15.6 to 250 msec produced a doubtful lesion in one of two animals exposed. In two of two rabbits, the increment of 15.6 to 1,000 msec produced burns of essentially the same size and severity as those observed in the

TABLE 3.4 A COMPARISON OF CALCULATED VERSUS MEASURED THERMAL YIELD DURING FIRST 300 MSEC OF THE DETONATION*

Shot	Yield	Percent of Thermal at 300 msec	Thermal Yield Radiated in 300 msec if Total Thermal Yield is $^1/_3$ of Total Yield: TM 23-200	Measured
	kt		kt	kt
Erie	15.5	46	2.8	2.38
Lacrosse	40	33	6.2	4.40
Mohawk	350	6.5	11.6	7.57
Zuni, Cherokee	3,500	0.85	35	9.9
Navajo	4,700	0.80	31	12.5

* Data according to Weapon Effects Department, Sandia Corporation, Sandia Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico (ltr Symbol: 5110 (193) dated 7 Nov 56).

blink-reflex study. The interval of 485 to 635 msec caused a small mild burn in one of two animals. Although the animal was exposed only about half of its blink-reflex time, the dose rate was near the maximum for this shot. The time of the maximum was 460 msec. No burns were produced after the first 60 seconds of the flash.

3.2.5 Filter Studies. Only two burns were produced in 27 exposures behind the fixed-density optical filters. These lesions were both $^1/_2$ human disk diameter in size and were of moderate severity. Neither burn was produced behind the least-protective filters (Table 3.11).

3.2.6 Protective Electronic Shutters, Electromechanical. Electromechanical, as well as the electrophysical shutters (to be discussed below), are developmental devices rather than prototypes or reproduction models. Evaluations on this project were intended to determine the effectiveness of their operation at their present stage of development. Information derived from Operation Redwing could serve as a guide for the development of future devices of this or similar nature.

Three shutters of this type were tested on each shot. The recorder, as described previously, was to provide a record of the actual shutter closing time and to give positive evidence that the shutters closed in the required time. This recording device did not

TABLE 3.5 EARLY-CLOSING SHUTTERS. CHORIORETINAL-BURN PARAMETERS FOR RABBITS EXPOSED AT 8.1 STATUTE MILES TO INCREASING INCREMENTS OF THE THERMAL PULSE FROM SHOT ERIE (15.9 KT)

Exposure site was located on David Island. No double lesions were produced. No hemorrhaging was observed. Size of burns shown as fractions of human optic disk diameter (d.d.). Total thermal energy at the exposure site (130 mg cal/cm²) and thermal doses at the cornea were calculated according to Section 2.3.4.

Animal Number	Period of Exposure		Calculated Thermal Dose at the Cornea	Size of Burn and Description
	Desired	Actual		
	msec	msec	mg cal/cm²	
D-1	0 to 7	0 to 7.5	3	no burn
D-2	0 to 7	0 to 7.5	3	no burn
D-25	0 to 7	0 to 7.5	3	no burn
D-26	0 to 7	0 to 7.5	3	no burn
Time of Minimum 13.1 msec				
D-3	0 to 10	0 to 18.8	5	no burn
D-4	0 to 10	shutter failure		1/4 d.d., mild
D-27	0 to 10	0 to 18.8	5	no burn
D-28	0 to 10	0 to 18.8	5	no burn
D-5	0 to 20	0 to 25.0	7	no burn
D-29	0 to 20	0 to 27.5	8	no burn
D-6	0 to 30	0 to 37.5	12	no burn
D-30	0 to 30	0 to 37.5	12	no burn
D-7	0 to 40	0 to 47.5	14	no burn
D-31	0 to 40	0 to 47.5	14	no burn
D-8	0 to 50	0 to 59.0	18	no burn
D-92	0 to 50	shutter failure		no burn
D-9	0 to 60	0 to 67.5	21	no burn
D-33	0 to 60	0 to 67.5	21	1/6 d.d., mild
D-10	0 to 70	0 to 77.5	25	no burn
D-34	0 to 70	0 to 80.0	27	1/3 d.d., mild
D-11	0 to 80	shutter failure		no burn
D-35	0 to 80	0 to 87.5	30	1/4 d.d., mild
D-12	0 to 90	0 to 96.3	33	edema (gray rabbit)
D-36	0 to 90	shutter failure		no burn
D-13	0 to 100	0 to 105	36	no burn
D-37	0 to 100	0 to 107	38	1/4 d.d., mild
Time of Second Maximum 112 msec				
D-14	0 to 120	0 to 127	43	1/4 d.d., mild
D-38	0 to 120	0 to 127	43	1/4 d.d., mild
D-15	0 to 250	0 to 258	73	1/8 d.d., mild
D-39	0 to 250	0 to 258	73	no burn
D-40	0 to 1,000	0 to 1,005	125	1/2 d.d., moderate

function properly on any test. There is no positive assurance that the shutters closed for Shots Cherokee, Zuni, Navajo, or Mohawk, although they were satisfactorily tested prior to each shot. None of the electromechanical shutters were operative for Shot Erie, due to an electrical short circuit and fire in the outlet panel. Project personnel were present at the exposure site during Shot Lacrosse and visually determined that the shutters did operate. In order to obtain some information on the order of closing time for these shutters under field conditions, advantage was taken of Shot Blackfoot to photograph an oscillograph tract of the shutter closure time. This was determined to be approximately 500 μsec and is in agreement with figures obtained in the laboratory.

Although the shutters were inoperative during Shot Erie, it is significant that no burns

TABLE 3.6 DELAYED-OPENING SHUTTERS. CHORIORETINAL-BURN PARAMETERS FOR RABBITS EXPOSED AT 8.1 STATUTE MILES TO VARIOUS SEGMENTS OF THE THERMAL PULSE FOLLOWING THE FIRST MAXIMUM FROM SHOT ERIE (15.9 KT).

Exposure site was located on David Island. No double lesions were produced. No hemorrhaging was observed. Size of burns shown as fractions or multiples of human optic disk diameter (d. d.). Total thermal energy at the exposure site (130 mg cal/cm^2) and thermal doses at the cornea were calculated according to Section 2.3.4).

Animal Number	Period of Exposure: Desired	Period of Exposure: Actual	Duration of Exposure	Calculated Thermal Dose at the Cornea	Size of Burn and Description
	msec	msec	msec	mg cal/cm^2	
Time of Minimum, 13.1 msec					
D-17	10 to 100	12.5 to 125	112.5	38	minimal, mild
D-41	10 to 100	12.5 to 103	90.5	31	no burn
D-18	10 to 250	shutter failure			1/4 d. d., mild
Time of Second Maximum, 112 msec					
D-84	10 to 250	*			1/4 d. d., moderate
D-80	10 to 1,000	*			1/2 d. d., moderate
D-82	10 to 1,000	12.5 to 1,010	997.5	125	1/2 d. d., moderate
D-20	200 to 300	205 to 319	114.0	23	no burn
D-44	200 to 300	222 to 325	103.0	20	minimal
D-21	500 to 600	505 to 588	83.0	5	no burn
D-45	500 to 600	505 to 588	83.0	5	no burn
D-24	1,000 to 1,100	shutter failure			no burn
D-46	1,000 to 1,100	1,040 to 1,145	105.0	< 5	no burn
D-23	2,000 to 2,100	2,005 to 2,140	135.0	< 5	no burn
D-47	2,000 to 2,100	shutter failure			no burn
D-22	5,000 to 5,100	1,005 to 1,195	90.0	< 5	no burn
D-48	5,000 to 5,100	shutter failure			no burn

* Shutter timing photography obscured by flash.

TABLE 3.7 FILTER EXPOSURES. CHORIORETINAL-BURN PRODUCTION IN RABBITS AT VARIOUS DISTANCES FROM SHOT ERIE (15.9 KT)

Subjects viewed the fireball from its initiation for a period limited only by the blink reflex time. The blink reflex time was not determined for this series. No double lesions were produced. No hemorrhaging was observed. Size of burns shown as fraction or multiples of human optic disk diameter (d. d.).

Filter	Burn Production, Location of Site, and Distance in Statute Miles				
	Tom, 2.7 mi.	Uriah, 3.0 mi.	Van, 3.8 mi.	Alvin, 4.9 mi.	David, 8.1 mi.
4 G*	no burn	no burn	no exposure	no exposure	no burn
4 G*	no burn	1/3 d. d., moderate	no exposure	no exposure	no burn
2 N†	no burn	1/2 d. d., moderate	1/8 d. d., mild	no burn	no burn
2 N†	no burn	no burn	no exposure	no burn	no burn
R + IR ‡	no burn	1/4 d. d., moderate	1/3 d. d., moderate	no exposure	no burn
R + IR ‡	no burn	no exposure	no burn	no exposure	no burn
IR §	no burn	no exposure	1/3 d. d., moderate	no exposure	no burn
IR §	no exposure	no exposure	no burn	no exposure	no burn

* Green ‡ Combination red transmitting and infrared absorbing

† Neutral § Infrared absorbing

were received. From this fact, in conjunction with supporting theoretical calculations, it may be inferred that the 60-to-65 percent attenuation of the shutter in the open position was sufficient to reduce the thermal dose incident on the cornea to a level below the retinal-burn threshold.

Under the experimental conditions that prevailed, it may be inferred that the electromechanical shutter can offer satisfactory protection against retinal burns. It is not

TABLE 3.8 BLINK-REFLEX EXPOSURES. CHORIORETINAL-BURN PARAMETERS FOR RABBITS AND MONKEYS AT 7.5 STATUTE MILES FROM SHOT MOHAWK (340 KT)

Exposure site was located on Site Yvonne. Size of burns are shown as fractions of human optic disk diameter (d.d.). Total thermal energy incident at the site (3,400 mg cal/cm^2) and the thermal doses at the cornea were calculated according to Section 2.3.4.

Animal Number	Period of Exposure	Calculated Thermal Dose at the Cornea	Size of Burn and Description
	msec	mg cal/cm^2	
Rabbits:			
E-50	0 to 250	510	1 d.d., moderate to severe
D-46	0 to 266	510	no burn
E-54	0 to 360	780	no burn
E-53	0 to 391	850	1 d.d., severe, hemorrhage
E-56	0 to 391	850	1 d.d., severe
E-49	0 to 422	880	1 d.d., moderate to severe
E-55	0 to 454	990	1 d.d., moderate to severe
E-51 *			1 d.d., moderate to severe
Average:	0 to 362	767	
Monkeys:			
691	0 to 109	200	bilateral; 1 d.d., moderate to severe; 1 d.d., moderate to severe
809	0 to 109	200	bilateral; 1/8 d.d., mild; 1/8 d.d., mild
545	0 to 109	200	bilateral; 1/2 d.d., moderate; 1/2 d.d., moderate
701	0 to 156	340	bilateral; double; 1/2 d.d., moderate; 1/2 d.d. moderate; 1/2 d.d. moderate; 1/2 d.d. moderate
713	0 to 250	510	bilateral; double; 1/4 d.d., moderate; 1 d.d. moderate; 1/2 d.d., moderate; 1+ d.d., moderate
571	0 to 422	840	bilateral; 1+ d.d., moderate; 1+ d.d., moderate; hemorrhage
740	0 to 516	1,200	bilateral; 3/4 d.d., mild to moderate; 3/4 d.d. mild to moderate
794	0 to 672	1,300	bilateral, 1 d.d., severe, hemorrhage; 1 d.d., severe, hemorrhage
Average:	0 to 293	684	

* Unable to determine blink-reflex exposure from photography

possible to make a positive conclusion until these devices have been further tested and evaluated.

Detailed information on this shutter will be reported by the contractor at the completion of the present developmental contract.

3.2.7 Protective Electronic Shutters, Electrophysical. Four shutters of this type were tested on three shots in the megaton range (Cherokee, Zuni, and Navajo) at Sites

TABLE 3.9 EARLY-CLOSING SHUTTERS. CHORIORETINAL-BURN PARAMETERS FOR RABBITS EXPOSED AT 7.5 STATUTE MILES TO INCREASING INCREMENTS OF THE THERMAL PULSE FROM SHOT MOHAWK (340 KT)

Exposure site was located on Site Yvonne. One double lesion was produced. No hemorrhaging was observed. Size of burns are shown as fractions of human optic disk diameter (d. d.). Total thermal energy at the exposure site (3,400 mg cal/cm²) and thermal doses at the cornea were calculated according to Section 2.3.4.

Animal Number	Period of Exposure: Desired	Period of Exposure: Actual	Calculated Thermal Dose at the Cornea	Size of Burn and Description
	msec	msec	mg cal/cm²	
E-25	0 to 5	0 to 15.6	<34	no burn
A-97	0 to 5	0 to 15.6	<34	no burn
E-1	0 to 5	0 to 15.6	<34	no burn
E-2	0 to 5	0 to 15.6	<34	minimal, mild
E-27	0 to 10	0 to 15.6	<34	no burn
A-4	0 to 10	0 to 31.1	34	minimal, mild
E-3	0 to 10	0 to 15.6	<34	no burn
E-4	0 to 10	did not close	3,400	1 d. d., moderate
E-29	0 to 20	0 to 31.1	34	no burn
E-5	0 to 20	0 to 31.1	34	no burn
E-30	0 to 30	0 to 31.1	34	1/3 d. d., mild
D-46	0 to 30	0 to 31.1	34	no burn
E-31	0 to 40	0 to 46.9	100	1/8 d. d., mild
E-7	0 to 40	0 to 46.9	100	no burn
Time of minimum 57 msec				
A-78	0 to 50	0 to 62.5	140	no burn
E-8	0 to 50	closed at time zero	none	no burn
E-23	0 to 60	0 to 62.5	140	no burn
E-9	0 to 60	0 to 62.5	140	no burn
D-10	0 to 70	closed at time zero	none	no burn
E-10	0 to 70	0 to 78.1	140	animal out of position
E-35	0 to 80	closed at time zero	none	no burn
E-11	0 to 80	0 to 78.1	140	no burn
A-49	0 to 90	0 to 93.6	170	no burn
E-12	0 to 90	0 to 93.6	170	?
A-52	0 to 100	0 to 109	200	double; 1/8 d. d., mild; 1/8 d. d., mild
E-13	0 to 100	0 to 109	200	no burn
E-38	0 to 120	closed at time zero	none	no burn
D-3	0 to 120	0 to 125	240	no burn
D-18	0 to 250	0 to 15,850	>3,000	no burn
D-41	0 to 250	0 to 250	510	no burn
Time of second maximum 460 msec				
E-40	0 to 1,000	0 to 952	1,800	1 d. d., moderate
D-47	0 to 1,000	0 to 952	1,800	1 d. d., moderate

TABLE 3.10 DELAYED-OPENING SHUTTERS. CHORIORETINAL-BURN PARAMETERS FOR RABBITS EXPOSED AT 7.5 STATUTE MILES TO VARIOUS SEGMENTS OF THE THERMAL PULSE FOLLOWING THE FIRST MAXIMUM FROM SHOT MOHAWK (340 KT)

Exposure site was located on Site Yvonne. No double lesions were produced. No hemorrhaging was observed. Size of burns are shown as fractions or multiples of human optic disk diameter (d.d.). Total thermal energy at the exposure site (3,400 mg cal/cm^2) and thermal doses at the cornea were calculated according to Section 2.3.4.

Animal Number	Period of Exposure: Desired	Period of Exposure: Actual	Duration of Exposure	Calculated Thermal Dose at the Cornea	Size of Burn and Description
	msec	msec	msec	mg cal/cm^2	
Time of Minimum 57 msec					
A-17	10 to 100	15.6 to 93.6	78.0	140	no burn
D-45	10 to 100	15.6 to 109	93.4	170	no burn
E-42	10 to 250	15.6 to 250	234.4	480	no burn
E-18	10 to 250	15.6 to 250	234.4	480	minimal (?)
E-43	10 to 1,000	15.6 to 952	936.4	1,700	1 d.d., moderate
D-1	10 to 1,000	15.6 to 1,000	984.4	1,800	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.d., moderate
E-44	200 to 300	203 to 297	94.0	240	no burn
A-7	200 to 300	203 to 282	79.0	200	no burn
Time of Second Maximum 460 msec					
E-45	500 to 600	485 to 563	78.0	200	out of position
E-21	500 to 600	485 to 625	140.0	270	$\frac{1}{4}$ d.d., mild
E-46	1,000 to 1,100	952 to 1,079	127.0	200	no burn
A-1	1,000 to 1,100	952 to 1,079	127.0	200	no burn
E-47	2,000 to 2,100	1,910 to 1,985	75.0	34	no burn
E-86	2,000 to 2,100	1,890 to 2,030	140.0	100	no burn
E-48	5,000 to 5,100	4,740 to 4,830	90.0	140	no burn
E-25	5,000 to 5,100	4,720 to 4,820	100.0	140	no burn

TABLE 3.11 FILTER EXPOSURES. CHORIORETINAL-BURN PRODUCTION IN RABBITS AT A SINGLE DISTANCE FROM SHOT MOHAWK (340 KT)

Subjects viewed the fireball from its initiation for a period limited only by the blink reflex time. The blink reflex time was not determined for this series. No double lesions were produced. No hemorrhaging was observed. Size of burns shows as fractions or multiples of human disk diameter (d.d.).

Filter	Site Yvonne, 7.5 mi., Burn Production and Distance in Statute Miles	Filter	Site Yvonne, 7.5 mi., Burn Production and Distance in Statute Miles
4 G	no burn	3.8 N	no burn
4 G	no burn	3.8 N	no burn
4 G	no burn	4.6 N	no burn
5 G	no burn	4.6 N	no burn
5 G	no burn	4.6 N	no burn
5 G	no burn		
6 G	no burn	5.8 B	no burn
6 G	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.d., moderate	5.8 B	no burn
6 G	no burn	5.8 B	no burn
2 N	no burn	2 N + IR	no burn
2 N	no burn	2 N + IR	no burn
2 N	no burn	2 N + IR	no burn
2.4 N	no burn		
2.4 N	no burn		
2.4 N	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.d., moderate		
3.8 N	no burn		

Nan and How. Results on all three tests were inconclusive, as no burns were obtained with or without protection.

Several deficiencies that should guide future development have been noted: (1) The aperture is too small. (2) The field of view is extremely constricted. (3) The light attenuation of the device in the open position appears to be sufficiently high to prevent burns at the distances tested, even though the shutter remains open. (4) No means are provided to indicate whether the shutter functions at shot time.

All four shutters were tested completely and worked satisfactorily prior to each shot.

Detailed information on this shutter will be reported by the contractor at the completion of the present developmental contract (Reference 11).

3.3 SHOTS CHEROKEE, ZUNI, AND NAVAJO

No burns were produced by the multimegaton shots, despite the relatively high incident thermal energy received at the exposure station in at least two instances. According to Table 3.1, 1,000 and 1,600 mg cal/cm^2, respectively, were produced by Cherokee and Zuni at Site Nan, where no burns were encountered. Shot Erie (15.9 kt) by contrast, caused ample retinal burning at Site David, with an incident thermal energy of only 130 mg cal/cm^2. Further examination of the data shows that the burns by Shot Erie at Site David were produced by 60 to 70 mg cal/cm^2, delivered during the first 289 to 437 msec of the detonation, i.e., the period of the blink reflex. Cherokee and Zuni, by contrast, produced only 10 to 30 mg cal/cm^2 during essentially the same interval. Although this level was apparently not sufficient to cause burning, it was sufficient to cause blinking, which protected against the remainder of the second pulse. The lack of burn production by the multimegaton shots precludes an estimate of the threshold parameters for chorioretinal burning by bursts of this range of yield.

Chapter 4

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 CONCLUSIONS

Chorioretinal burns were produced at distances greatly exceeding the limits for any other prompt and significant biologic effects of nuclear detonations. The problem of chorioretinal burns is one of increasing significance at higher altitudes, where lack of atmospheric attenuation increases not only radiant exposure, but also both the rate at which radiant energy is delivered and the distance to which a given amount can be transmitted.

The distance at which burning is produced in the EPG was less than that anticipated from the results of Operation Upshot-Knothole at the NTS, where burns were encountered at distances as great as 42.5 miles from ground zero. The lesser range at the EPG may be due to higher atmospheric attenuation from excessive humidity.

The blink-reflex time for rabbits, monkeys, and man is not sufficient to protect against the flash from small and intermediate-range (350-kt) devices. The energy of the first pulse of intermediate-yield weapons can produce burns.

The air burst from a 20-kt device at dawn of a clear day (90 percent transmission/mile) is sufficient to produce chorioretinal burns at 8.1 miles for rabbits and monkeys and, by extrapolation, at 6.5 miles for man. Under comparable conditions, a nuclear device of 350-kt yield can cause chorioretinal burning at 7.6 miles in animals, equivalent to 5.1 miles for man. It is probable, in the case of both devices, that burns can be produced in man at greater distances, but not as far as 11.5 miles, except where atmospheric transmission is greater than 90 percent/mile. Additional information is needed in order to establish the limiting parameters for burns over the entire range of yield.

Fixed-density optical filters reduce the caloric dose and dose rate incident on the eye and, therefore, the incidence of chorioretinal burns. No conclusion can be reached regarding the relative effectiveness of filters having various spectral transmission.

Although the results from protective shutters were inconclusive with respect to protection against chorioretinal burns, information was obtained invaluable for the future development of these devices.

4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The loss of life incurred among animals placed in exposure boxes open to direct sunlight 12 to 14 hours before H-hour, as well as the inability to control blinking by animals due to reflected light striking the unexposed eye, indicates the advisability of using a light-tight, airconditioned trailer as an exposure facility in this type of study. A trailer is specified in order to permit rapid change of station according to distance requirements. At least two, and preferably three, exposure sites echeloned in depth should be employed for each shot, and provision should be made for the measurement of incident thermal energy at the exposure station.

Pigmented rabbits used in studies of ocular effects must be carefully examined ophthalmoscopically for normal, as well as pathological, variation prior to use. Certain color types, particularly gray, have irregular pigmentation of the ocular fundus, which causes difficulty in detecting minimal lesions.

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109-110 Director, USAF Project RAND, VIA: USAF Liaison Office, The RAND Corp., 1700 Main St., Santa Monica, Calif.
111 Commander, Air Defense Systems Integration Div., L. G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Mass. ATTN: SIDE-S
112 Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Hq. USAFE, APO 633, New York, N.Y. ATTN: Directorate of Air Targets
113 Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Air Forces, APO 953, San Francisco, Calif. ATTN: PFCIE-MB, Base Recovery

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

114 Director of Defense Research and Engineering, Washington 25, D.C. ATTN: Tech. Library
115 Director, Weapons Systems Evaluation Group, Room 1E880, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D.C.
116-123 Chief, Armed Forces Special Weapons Project, Washington 25, D.C.
124 Commander, Field Command, AFSWP, Sandia Base, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
125 Commander, Field Command, AFSWP, Sandia Base, Albuquerque, N. Mex. ATTN: FCTG
126-130 Commander, Field Command, AFSWP, Sandia Base, Albuquerque, N. Mex. ATTN: FCWT
131 Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1512 "H" St., Washington 25, D.C. ATTN: Mr. R. V. Rhode
132 U.S. Documents Officer, Office of the United States National Military Representative - SHAPE, APO 55, New York, N.Y.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

133-135 U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Technical Reports Library, Washington 25, D.C. ATTN: Mrs. J. M. O'Leary (For DMA)
136-137 Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Report Library, P.O. Box 1663, Los Alamos, N. Mex. ATTN: Helen Redman
138-142 Sandia Corporation, Classified Document Division, Sandia Base, Albuquerque, N. Mex. ATTN: H. J. Smyth, Jr.
143-145 University of California Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, P.O. Box 808, Livermore, Calif. ATTN: Clovis G. Craig
146 Weapon Data Section, Technical Information Service Extension, Oak Ridge, Tenn.
147-180 Technical Information Service Extension, Oak Ridge, Tenn. (Surplus)